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**Note on the Alleged Occurrence of *Trochilus heloisa* (Less. & De Latt.) within North American Limits.**—A recent careful examination of the specimen (No. 6072, U. S. Nat. Mus., El Paso, Texas, J. H. Clark\*) on which the supposed occurrence of this species within our territory is based, shows that an error has been made in its identification, it being not this species at all, but a young example of *T. calliope* Gould. Should *T. heloisa* be found within our limits, as will doubtless some time be the case, it may be expected to occur somewhere along the lower Rio Grande, since it belongs to the moister region of eastern Mexico, the fauna of which is quite distinct from that of the arid central region in which El Paso is situated.—ROBERT RIDGWAY, *Washington, D. C.*

***Scenopæetes dentirostris*.**—A new generic name seems to be required for the Tooth-billed Bowerbird of Australia, as *Scenopæus* of Ramsay, 1875, is preoccupied in entomology by *Scenopæus*, Agassiz, 1847 (= *Scenopinus*, Latreille, 1802).—ELLIOTT COUES, *Washington, D. C.*

***Ammodramus caudacutus nelsoni* and *A. c. subvirgatus* in Connecticut.**—I have in my collection eighteen specimens of *Ammodramus* taken here between Oct. 4 and 13, 1890. Ten are true *nelsoni*, four *subvirgatus*, and the others intermediates.

They were found in the meadows near the Connecticut River, and seemed partial to certain localities. The height of the migration was apparently on the 10th of the month when thirteen were secured, two more being seen that were not captured. On other days only from one to three birds could be found.

On the day when the larger number were killed, the birds appeared somewhat stupid, flying from the thick grass when disturbed and perching on the wild oats where they remained quiet. At other times they were wild and difficult to obtain.—JNO. H. SAGE, *Portland, Conn.*

**Note on *Junco hyemalis thurberi* Anthony.**—A collection of birds purchased in October, 1889, by the American Museum of Natural History from Mr. E. C. Thurber, contains eleven specimens of the bird recently described by Mr. Anthony under the above name (cf. *Zoe*, I, 8, p. 238, Oct., 1890). An examination of these specimens during the past summer in connection with British Columbia material permits me to agree with Mr. Anthony as to their distinctness from the dark coast form, *Junco hyemalis oregonus*. Mr. Anthony, however, has made no comparison with a much closer ally, *Junco hyemalis shufeldti*, which differs from *oregonus* in exactly the same manner as the birds he has described as *thurberi*. While these two forms may be subspecifically separable, there

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\* Cf. ELLIOT, Illustr. B. N. Am. I. pl. xxi, —COOPER, Orn. Cala. I, 1870, p. 361. —B. B. & R. Hist. N. Am. B. II, 1874, p. 465, pl. xivii, fig. 6.—A. O. U. Check-List, No. 435.

are not at present in collections enough properly prepared and unworn breeding specimens of *shufeldti* to render a comparison of their characters conclusive.—FRANK M. CHAPMAN, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City.*

**Black-throated Bunting** (*Spiza americana*) on Long Island, N. Y. — A young male of this species was shot at Blithewood, Long Island, on Aug. 25. The bird was in bad company when it met its fate, for it had joined a flock of English Sparrows in their depredations upon a neighboring oat-field. The specimen is a young male, the black throat indicated only by bounding streaks of that color, and a black tip here and there among the throat feathers.—FRANK E. JOHNSON, *Parkville, Long Island, N. Y.*

**Breeding of *Dendroica maculosa* in Western Pennsylvania.**—While on a collecting trip in Butler and Armstrong Counties, Pennsylvania, in May, 1889, I had the good fortune to find the Magnolia Warbler nesting. The discovery was made in the narrow valley—they are rarely a hundred feet wide—of one of the brooks emptying into Buffalo Creek, about six miles north of the town of Freeport. On May 30, while rummaging about in a bushy growth of young hemlock saplings, I found a nest placed about three feet from the ground in the midst of one of them. It was made of slender, blackish, dead twigs with fine weed-stems and horsehair for lining. On June 1 the nest contained three eggs, and on the 3d I saw the female on the nest in which now a fourth egg had been laid. She left her place, and though I waited for her to return to it, in order that I might complete the identification by shooting her as she flew from the nest, she refused to do so, and in company with her mate hovered uneasily about until nightfall. On my return early the next morning the female left the nest at my approach, and a moment later lay dead at my feet. Examining her at my leisure, I saw there was no mistake in my identification, and when later I took the precaution to compare the bird with the description in Coues's Key, it agreed in every particular.—W. E. CLYDE TODD, *Beaver, Beaver County, Penn.*

**Correction.**—In my 'Revised Catalogue of the Birds of Kansas' I described what I then supposed to be the nest and eggs of the Sycamore Warbler (*Dendroica dominica albiflora*). I am now satisfied that the evidence is not reliable upon which the entry was based.

I have met with the birds upon several occasions in the State, during the summer months, on the banks of the Neosho River, and always in or about the large sycamore trees; but I have never been so fortunate as to find their nest, neither can I find any authentic description of their nest and eggs. They undoubtedly nest in the tree tops, like the Eastern bird, *D. dominica*. Information in regard to their nesting habits, etc., is very desirable.—N. S. GOSS, *Topeka, Kansas.*